## WASHINGTON

General Grant's Intentions in Regard to His Cabinet.

Secretary Schofield to be Offered His Present Portfolio.

A Pennsylvania Gentleman to be Surprised with an Appointment.

Passage of the Bill Amending the Judicial System in the Senate.

the Repeal of the Tenure of Office Act Again Postponed.

A Bill Withdrawing the Right to Naturalize Aliens in New York Courts Passed in the House.

Amendments to the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The Pay of Female Clerks to be Increased.

Commissioner Wells' Salary Withdrawn.

with Senator Thayer, General Grant re-"I want to say to you that I shall send into the name of Major General Schoffeld as rn to his position in the army. I shall then e a civilian for that office, and I want the we a civilian at the head of each depart who were present, and they express their on with the sentiments of the General, and

ot be Forney, nor Curtin, nor Cameron, be ause those three gentlemen, it is generally believed, could not be greatly startled by being informed that Judge Keller is the man; others are certain it is William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor.

The Grant-Banks Controversy.

The Grant-Banks Controversy.

As the interest in the question whether General Banks was ordered to relieve General Grant while the latter was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg has abated but very little since the commencement of the controversy, it may be well tog state that there is evidently an understanding between the five individuals who have possession of the facts to withhold them from the public. Grant says that all the information he has in connection with the subject of has supersedure by General Banks are the orders from the War Department directing a union of the armies under the command of himself and General Banks, and if General Banks has copies of orders instructing him to relieve General Grant he has no objection to their publication. General Banks says he has such orders, but refuses to give them publicity, with or without the assent of General Grant. He thinks General Grant is the proper person to give them out. Secretary Schofield says that there is nothing whatever about Banks superseding Grant to be found in the War Department; that if such orders are in General Halleck's order book that book must be at army headquarters, as Halleck was General-in-Chief of the Army and not Secretary of War. General Halleck and Mr. Stanton will say nothing at all on the subject, so the whole Secretary of War. General Halleck and Mr. Stanton will say nothing at all on the subject, so the whole matter seems to rest between Generals Grant and

The Farewell Reception at the White House. There will be no more State dinners at the Executive Mansion during the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term, and but one reception will be held before the 4th of March. The President and Mrs. Patterson will receive on next Tuesday evening, March 2, which will be the farewell reception. The last reception at the White House was densely crowded; but it is expected that the one which takes place on Tuesday next will exceed, in this respect, any that has been held during Mr. Johnson's administration. Partisan Legislation—Obstruction to Naturalization in New York City.

Under a strong party pressure the bill taking from the courts of New Yory city and county the right to issue naturalization papers to aliens was rushed

issue naturalization papers to allens was rushed through the House to-day. It is one of the numerous bills attached to the majority report of the Scient Committee on the alleged New York election frauds. Very few, if any, of the repubelection frands. Very few, if any, of the repub-lican members, outside the committee, understood the provisions of the bill, and the great majority of them had not even read it. Judge Lawrence urged it upon the House as a party measure, and it was voted for solely upon that ground. Very many re-publicans, however, are of opinion that such a bill is unconstitutional, and that if tested in the courts it will be found to be a nullity. Mr. Brooks, of New York, voted in the affirmative, for the purpose of entering a motion to reconsider, which he did as soon as the bill was passed. He proposes to bring it before the House again when the members have had a chance to read and reflect upon the bill. If he does not get a chance to do this he will succeed in defeating the measure, because while the motion to reconsider stands upon the journal the bill cannot be sent to the Senate.

ces for press messages under the proposed postal egraph system the following statement of the pro-cions of the bill will be of interest. It provides that is shall be received for the lowest rates for each of every 500 miles of transmission:—

rt on flie in the War Department for

General Evarts to day sent a communication to body in which he says that on the 2d of Novem

against Aivah Blaisdell and against Daniel Mesmore and others should not be brought on for truit without further direction from him, and that on the 21st day of the same month he instructed Mr. Courtney that the public considerations which had induced him to give the above directions no longer requiring a delay in those prosecutions, he was directed to proceed with them in the course of the administration of justice. Mr. Evarus asys:—

The proceedings referred to in my letters were for frauds upon the internal revenue, as I then understood and still understand. The reason for this suspension or delay of the regular progress of these prosecutions grew entirely out of what I regarded as an imperative ordical duty in the proper conduct of a complaint then presents and one criminal management of the Understand of the Courtney and of Robert Murray, Eaq. Marshal of the Southern district of New York, for the purpose of obtaining the exercise of the President's authority, under and in conformity to the provisions of the second section of the act of March 2, 1867, commonly known as the Tenure of Civil Office act. The complaint was presented by a gentleman of distinguished public and professional position in the city of New York—160. William Fullerton, inte a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York—and was supported by sundry depositions and certificates imputing flagrant official misconduct, as well as violations of the removal of but these officers and was supported by sundry depositions and certificates imputing flagrant official misconduct, as well as violations of the removal of the officers, I came to the conclusion, and so advised the President, that a just discharge of the responsibilities imposed by these provisions of the recover of the provisions of the Act of the president, at the conference with him, of these papers, and hearing the minimal conduct connected with them, at the criminal conduct connected with them, are the reight of the prosecution of these papers, and their contents of their con

ses from the domain of

or of the treaty was approved, but a dis-opinion prevailed on the scope of articles ags, to indeministration of the index of the lve payment of indemnity; but at what dis

Panama Railroad Company. Should the canal cross the route of the Panama Railroad it would clearly involve payment of indemnity; but at what distance from the road and yet on the route it would be liable to indemnity for correspondence was not exactly understood. It was also considered that the provision giving twenty-five per cent of the net proceeds of the canal to the Colombian government permanently after this government had been reimbursed for its outlay might retain the tariff of toils at a figure disadvantageous to commerce and inimical to the ultimate purpose of rendering the canal comparatively free, in a pecuniary sense, to the shipping of the world. No final action was taken on the treaty, but the favor in which it is held indicates its eventual adoption.

Inspection of Tebacco.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following to a New York assessor:—

In answer to your letter of the 20th instant I have to say that circular No.63 merely authorizes reinspection of tobacco which had been sold in bulk or barrels, when parties when the parties when to report prior to the time when the law requires such repacking, in order to facilitate the sale of such old stock, it being alleged that at that time that sales of tobacco in bulk could not be effected; that circular, as any one can see, holds out no idea that the repacking or reinspection would relieve the persons holding such tobacco from liability to stamp when the time fixed by law for stamping should have arrived. I would further say the stamps required to be placed on all smoking tobacco, fine cut chewing and soulf are tax paid stamps, or stamps denoting the payment of the tax imposed by the law of kind and quality inclosed in the package to which the stamp is required to be affixed. These stamps can be purchased of collectors on the payment of the value or values which they represent, and they can be had in no other way. If this is a hardsing if it is a hardsing in the package to which the stamp can be purchased of colectors on the pay

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

The PRESIDENT presented communications from the Attorney General in response to the resolution saking for information in relation to persons convicted of violating the Internal Revenue laws.

Mr. Strwart, (rep.) of Nev., moved to take up the constitutional amendment, but

constitutional amendment, but
Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., objected.
Messra. Morrill, (rep.) of Vi., and Sherman,
(rep.) of Ohio, presented petitions for the amendment of the constitution so as to acknowledge almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

DUTIES RESIDENTED.
Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee

The appropriation for regular supplies of the The appropriation for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department is increased from \$,000,000 to \$5,000,000; the appropriation for trans-portation, &a., is increased from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000; the amount for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits is reduced from \$150,000 to \$50,000; for payments to discharged sol-

tion of Mr. SHERMAN

Mr. Brake, [rep.] of Mo., one-red a sociate justices of the Supreme Court, and making an entirely new arrangement of circuits.

Mr. Trumbull urged the importance and the necessity of making additional provisions for the performance of circuit duty, and advocated the bill as it was reported from the committee.

Mr. Drake moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Sherman said it the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake) knew the condition of the judicial business in some circuits with which he (Mr. Sherman) was acquanted he would not propose the motion to postpone the bill.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., said there was a pressing necessity for an additional judicial force to do circuit duty, especially in the South, and he was in favor of the bill of the committee, because he believed it would meet the necessity.

Mr. Buckalsky (dem.) of Pa., had no objection to an increase of the number of judges of the Supreme Court, but thought the increase proposed too great, and also thought the subject so important as to require more deliberate consideration than it could possibly receive at this stage of the seasion.

Mr. Drake insisted that his amendment would make ample provision for all the requirements of the circuit service.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 6, nays 39.

Mr. Drake offered su amendment providing that any judge of any United States court who shall, after attaining the age of seventy, resign his office, shall receive thereafter, during the residue of his life, the same annual salary to which he shall be entitled at the time of his resignation.

Mr. Trumbull appealed to him to withdraw it, as the Committee on the Judiciary had already reported a hill embodying the same provision, but Mr. Drake declined.

Mr. Passender, (rep.) of Maine, said he would be sufficient and the build it this provision should be

the Committee on the Judiciary had already reported a hill embodying the same provision, but Mr. Draze declined.

Mr. Pirstenden, (rep.) of Maine, said he would vote against the bill if this provision should be added to it. He was not yet prepared to begin the system of pensioning for judicial or any other kind of civil service.

The amendment was then rejected.

Mr. Hown, (rep.) of Wis., offered an amendment, but at the suggression of Mr. Trumbull withdrew it, and the bill was then passed:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appointed an additional associate justice of the said court. Secritors 2. And be it frather seaseded. That for such of the sine existing additional associate justice of the said court. Secritors 2. And be it frather seaseded. That for such of the sine existing and pure factorial than the shall be appointed a Chief supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The circuit source is supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The circuit good of the circuit, or by the District Judge of the district aftire, alone, or by any two of them coming together; and such courts in such courts and more than one such court may be held at the same time in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall each receive an annual salary of \$0.000.

SEC. & And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall affect be powers of the justices of the Supreme Court as judges of the district active and the circuit and the derivat of the Supreme Court is appointed by the circuit courts, which in each circuit shall be appointed by the derivat courts, which in each circuit shall be desired.

appointed by the circuit judges of their circuit; and the circuit of the district courts shall be appointed by the judges thereof respectively.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duly of each justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

CREDENTIALS OF THE NEW INDIANA SENATOR.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented the credentials of D. P. Pratt, Senator elect from Indiana.

OFFICER HELD BY DISQUALIFIED PERSONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the fourteenth article of the countitution. As reported from the Judiciary Committee it provides that any person who shall accept or hold any office to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment shall be held guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than \$1,000,

Mr. BUCKALEW thought that the proper remedy for the evil which the bill was designed to meet would be to contest the said of the disqualified candidates if elected, or to institute a procedulous by the Attorney General of the State, or some legal officer representing the United States.

Mr. TRUBBULL said the proposed legislation was necessary to prevent persons disqualified under the fourteenth amendment from holding or attempting to hold office in the Southern States.

The motion was carried, and the bill to amend the civil Rights act was then taken up and passed without debate.

SUPRIME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill relating to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out the two last sections.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs, Buckalew and Fowler and opposed by Mr. Trumbull, and was pending when, at half-past four, the Senate took a recess until seven o'clock.

a recess until seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

At seven o'clock the Senate reassembled.

BILLA PASSED.

The session this evening having been for the consideration of business for the Committee on Commerce, on motion of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, the following bills were taken up and passed, with amendments reported by the committee:—

To establish as a post route the proposed bridge over the East river, between New York and Brooklyn.

To give the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware, between Philadelphia and Camden.

To authorize the construction of a bridge at Portland, Oregon.

land, Oregon.

SALE OF SHIPS TO PRIENDLY SELLIGERENTS.
The bill declaratory of the law relating to the sale of samps to friendly belligerents was taken up.
Mr. PATTERSON, of N. H., said that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported a bill on the same subject, and asked the chairman of the Committee on Commerce to consent to the postponement of the bill until there should be a fuller attendance of Senstors.

subject, and asked the chairman of the Committee on Commerce to consent to the postponement of the bill until there should be a fuller attendance of Senators.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., consented, and the bill was postponed.

PROTECTION OF THE ALASKA FUR INTERESTS.

The bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska and to protect the inhabitants thereof was then taken up.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reduce the term for which the seal fineries are to be leased from fifteen to eleven years. Carried.

Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., said the bill proposed to create an abominable monopoly. At best the whole business of seal killing was infamons. For himself be would just as soon kill so many babies, (Langhter.) Senators might laugh, but the seal was a most remarkable animal. (More laughter.) However, he supposed the bill would pass.

The bill is appropriating \$2,000 to purchase additional grounds for the erection of a Custom House at Nashville was bassed.

The bill is appropriating \$2,000 to purchase additional grounds for the erection of a Custom House at Nashville was bassed.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new American register to the ship Agra, of Boston, was then taken up.

Mr. NYR, (rep.) of Nev., opposed the bill, as before, upon the ground that the transfer of the vessel to the protection of the British flax was antiorized by the owners, and that vessels so transferred ought not to be admitted again under the protection of the fing of the United States.

The bill to allow the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land their submarine cable on the shores of the United States was next taken up.

Mr. Symer moved to amend by adding a section providing that Congress shall have a right to requisite by general rule the tariff for the transmission of messages. Adopted.

The bill was laid over informally.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the bill allowing to deputy collectors and assessors the pluy of their princip

The bill to amend the act to provide for the greater security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam, was taken up.

It was discussed for a time, and was pending

York.

Mr. Blair, of Mich., offered a resolution that J. H.
Bell be arraigned at the bar of the House for contempt, in refusing to answer before the Committee
on the New York Election Francis, and that in
Speaker propound the usual questions.

Mr. Hist. in reals to the questions of the Speaker.

Mr. Bella, in reply to the questions of the Speaker; said that he had no excess to offer. Write the examination was in progress he had got angre, and, he supposed, so the first that the got angre, and he supposed, so the first that the secondary of the proposed of the first that the secondary of the secondary o

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